

Electricity Generation



Proposed Rule: Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases

Under the proposed Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) rule, owners or operators of facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons of tons of GHGs per year or more (expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents) from stationary combustion, miscellaneous uses of carbonates, and other source categories (see information sheet on General Provisions) would report emissions from electricity-generating units and all other source categories located at the facility for which methods are defined in the rule. Owners or operators would collect emission data; calculate GHG emissions; and follow the specified procedures for quality assurance, missing data, recordkeeping, and reporting.

How Is This Source Category Defined?

Under the proposal, this source category consists of:

- All facilities with one or more electricity-generating units, excluding portable equipment or emergency generators permitted under a state or local air pollution control agency.
- This source category includes electricity-generating units that are subject to the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

What GHGs Would Be Reported?

The proposal calls for facilities to report the annual mass emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and methane (CH₄) emissions for each electricity-generating unit.

How Would GHG Emissions Be Calculated?

Under the proposal, GHG emissions would be calculated as follows:

- For electricity-generating units subject to Acid Rain Program requirements, owners or operators would continue to monitor CO₂ emissions according to the requirements of 40 CFR 75 and would convert cumulative CO₂ mass emissions reported in the fourth quarter from short tons to metric tons. N₂O and CH₄ emissions would be calculated using an emission factor and heat input measurements by following the requirements of 40 CFR part 98, subpart C (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources). The information sheet on general stationary fuel combustion sources summarizes the proposal for calculating and reporting emissions from these units.
- For electricity-generating units not subject to the Acid Rain program, CO₂, N₂O, and CH₄ emissions would be calculated by following the requirements of 40 CFR part 98, subpart C (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources). The information sheet on general stationary fuel combustion sources summarizes the proposal for calculating and reporting emissions from these units.

What Information Would Be Reported?

This document was developed for the *Proposed* Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule. For the final document, please visit the *final* [Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule](#).

In addition to the information required by the General Provisions at 40 CFR 98.3(c), the proposal calls for facilities to report the information specified in 40 CFR 98.36 (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources) for each electricity-generating unit that is not subject to the reporting requirements of the Acid Rain Program. For any unit that is subject to the Acid Rain Program, facilities would have to report only the information in 40 CFR 98.36(b) for those applicable units.

For More Information

This series of information sheets is intended to assist reporting facilities/owners in understanding key provisions of the proposed rule. However, these information sheets are not intended to be a substitution for the rule. Visit EPA's Web site (www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgrulemaking.html) for more information, including the proposed preamble and rule and additional information sheets on specific industries, or go to www.regulations.gov to access the rulemaking docket (EPA-HQ OAR-2008-0508). For questions that cannot be answered through the Web site or docket, call 1-877-GHG-1188.